He has constantly emphasised the danger of the "servile" mentality, and he has more than any other restored to multitudes of Indians a faith in themselves and what they can do. He has imposed on a rhetorical and rather dreamy people a spirit of organisation and discipline. Though in many ways Conservative, he has tried to break through the bonds of prejudice in certain directions. His critics tend to underestimate his importance as a reformer because they fail to understand how terribly tenacious social prejudices are in India. He is by no means popular with the Sanatanists, who once tried to throw a bomb at him. It is very easy to pick out passages in Gandhi's voluminous writings which give an impression of distressing obscurantism, but he has a great man's inconsistency, and other passages could be found to counteract the first. The enthusiasm which he evokes in his followers, even in such a man as Nehru, who frankly expresses his dislike of many of his ideas, is impressive. Gunther, in an article in the American *Nation* of February igth describes the Working Committee as having a coherence and discipline not unlike that of the old Politbureau in Russia.

Gandhi has made the Congress organisation into a magnificent party machine. But all this is within the context of a naturally conservative temperament. There are people to the Right of Gandhi just as there are people to the Left of him. His great strength lies in the fact that he really has *no* ideology. He loves Newman's hymn, and the words "one step enough for me[5]' perfectly describe his strategy and explain his success. He has an elasticity and a refusal to look too far ahead which differentiate him from other middle-class leaders. In some ways he is an opportunist.

He has prepared the ground for the new India; others will reap the harvest. He has created a new consciousness in the country, but it will remain with his successors whether